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AGRICULTURE

No. 163



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9 September 1981

CHINA REPORT

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CONTENTS

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

National

Potential To Develop Livestock Production Called Great
(Shen Tongsheng; RENMIN RIBAO, 11 Jun 81)..... 1

Responsibility System Brings Lankao County Increased Grain Output
(RENMIN RIBAO, 19 Jun 81)..... 4

Briefs

Private Plot Afforestation 6
Rapeseed Output 6
Seed Strain Equipment 6
Country Fairs 6

Anhui

Briefs

Luan Prefecture Forestry 7
Suxian Prefecture Cotton 7
Guzhen County Cereal Crop 7
Early Rice Harvest 7

Fujian

Working Conference Stresses Adapting Farm Machinery to New Situation
(FUJIAN RIBAO, 10 Jun 81)..... 8

Specialists Go To Regions Affected by Rice Blast
(Nong Jicai; FUJIAN RIBAO, 11 Jun 81)..... 10

Good Situation for Production, Sales of Farm Machinery Seen (FUJIAN RIBAO, 10 Jun 81).....	11
Briefs	
Longxi Prefecture Rice	13
Zhangpu County Peanuts	13
Longxi Prefecture Crops	13
Putian County Crops	13
Vegetable Supply	13
Water Conservancy	14
Putian Spring Grain Procurement	14
Guangdong	
Briefs	
Forestry Conference	15
Rice Scientific Research	15
Summer Grain Procurement	15
Hainan Relief Work	15
Negotiated Grain Prices	16
Guizhou	
Water Conservancy Facilities Implement Management Responsibility System (RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Jul 81).....	17
Briefs	
Conference on Forestry	18
Hebei	
Farm Villages Fight Drought, 190,000 Mu of Late Fall Crops Not Sown (BEIJING RIBAO, 25 Jun 81).....	19
Briefs	
Summer Grain Procurement	20
Hebei Summer Grain Production	20
Beijing Summer Grain	20
Summer Grain Procurement	20
Heilongjiang	
Briefs	
Beet Production	21
Timber Production	21
Flax Output	21
Sugar Industry	21

Henan

Wheat Put on Market To Stabilize Food Grain Prices (RENMIN RIBAO, 20 Jun 81).....	22
Underground Granaries Used, Results Good (GUANGMING RIBAO, 27 Jun 81).....	23
Briefs	
Summer Grain Procurement	24

Hubei

Briefs	
Hubei Rain	25
Rapeseed Harvest	25

Hunan

Briefs	
Drought Worsening	26

Jiangsu

Jiangning's 'Companion Planting of Rice in Seedbeds' Demonstrated (XINHUA RIBAO, 19 Jun 81).....	27
Briefs	
Field Management	28
Farmland Irrigation	28
Early Rice	28
Late Rice	28

Jiangxi

Briefs	
Early Rice	29
Rice Harvest	29
Peanut Production	29
Rice Harvest	29
Citrus Fruit Production	30

Jilin

Commercial Food Grain Bases Developing (RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Jul 81).....	31
Briefs	
Crop Acreage	33

Liaoning		
Briefs		
Livestock Products		34
Agricultural Loans		34
Vegetable Sowing		34
Manure Collection		34
Nei Monggol		
Briefs		
Livestock Production		35
Grassland Increase		35
Buckwheat Production		35
Qinghai		
Briefs		
Flood Warning		36
Shandong		
Briefs		
Cotton Strain Awarded Prize		37
Shanghai		
Briefs		
Grain Procurement		38
Sichuan		
Briefs		
Torrential Rainstorms		39
Xizang		
Briefs		
Water Conservancy Conference		40
Yunnan		
New Form of Responsibility System Reported		
(YUNNAN RIBAO, 6 Jul 81).....		41
Commentary on Introduction of New System		
Luchun County's Experiences, by Fan Zhengbao		
Quota Contracting With Zhuang, Miao Nationalities,		
by Weng Wenliang, Lan Zhengyu		

Briefs	
Flue-Cured Tobacco Production	47
Agricultural Information Conference	47

Zhejiang

Briefs	
Grain Sales	48

II. PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of 'ZHIWU SHENGLI XUEBAO' No 2, 1981 (ZHIWU SHENGLI XUEBAO, May 81).....	49
Table of Contents of 'XUMU SHOUYI XUEBAO' No 2, 1981 (XUMU SHOUYI XUEBAO, May 81).....	52
Table of Contents of 'DONGWU XUEBAO' No 2, 1981 (DONGWU XUEBAO, Jun 81).....	54
Table of Contents of 'ZHONGGUO XUMU ZAZHI' No 3, 1981 (ZHONGGUO XUMU ZAZHI, 5 Jun 81).....	57
Table of Contents of 'QIXIANG' No 6, 1981 (QIXIANG, 10 Jun 81).....	59

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL TO DEVELOP LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CALLED GREAT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Shen Tongsheng [4141 1749 4563] of the Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "The Idea of 'Macrocosmic Livestock Production' Must Be Established"]

[Text] The potential to develop livestock production in our nation is very great. At present, the land is far from being fully utilized and the materials are far from being fully utilized. In developing livestock production, I believe the following two ideas and understanding still need to be clarified and unified.

One is the idea that we often hear about, the so-called "that which is suited for farming should be used for farming, that which is suited for forestation should be afforested, that which is suited for livestock production should be used for livestock production." Of these statements, the first two are correct, but the proposal that "that which is suited to livestock production should be used for livestock production" contains only some truth. This is actually a theory that excludes livestock production from the forest areas and farming areas, limiting it only to the livestock regions or the grassland regions. In the world, wherever plants can grow, livestock can be raised and livestock production can be developed. For example, in forest areas--as long as they are not nurseries and young forests, as long as green grass suitable for feed is grown at the same time--livestock can be raised. The value of sparse forest regions as grazing fields is even higher than good grassland. The livestock raised can in turn fertilize the forests, promote the growth of trees, benefiting both forestation and livestock production. Even in crop regions, besides the feed and grazing grass and green manure crops of rotation crops and companion planted crops which can be used to feed livestock, the chaff, husk, bran, refuse, hull, paste, cake and dregs of rice left over after processing of agricultural products can all be used as feed for livestock. It is common knowledge that grassland and grass mountains can be used for livestock raising and water regions can be used to raise aquatic products. Around cities, waste foods and leftovers from slaughter and the wastes of the foodstuff industry can all be utilized to develop hog raising, chicken raising and milk cows. It can be seen that livestock production is suitable for all places. Crop regions are especially the largest base for livestock production. At present, over 95 percent of meats and 100 percent of eggs in our nation are supplied by these regions. Therefore, we should establish the viewpoints of "macrocosmic agriculture" and "macrocosmic food grains" and also the concept of "macroscopic livestock production." The goal of "macrocosmic agriculture" and "macrocosmic food grains" can be reached only when livestock production is emphasized by all localities of the entire nation and when it is developed.

The second is the thought of being afraid that the people will become "fat." There are such theories that the superior tradition of foods of our nation's people must be retained (actually it is a tradition of vegetables and rice), that the crooked road of foreigners must not be followed, our nation's people must guard against becoming overly fat, the increase in cardiovascular diseases must be guarded against, etc. Comrades holding such views at least have removed themselves far away from the actual situation in China. At present, our nation's people consume an annual average of less than 24 jin of meats. In many localities, farmers consume far less than this amount because of various reasons. If our nation's present livestock production developed at its ordinary rate, then by the year 2000, each person in the nation will only be able to eat 1 liang 4 qian of bones with meat on it, and will only be able to eat two eggs in 3 days. Then, what we must first worry about for the broad masses of people is not the problems of obesity and cardiovascular diseases but the problems of deficiency of protein and other nutrients.

After the hindrance of these two understandings is clarified, we will see that the future for the development of livestock production in our nation is very broad. The key to livestock production is the problem of feed. There are many ways to conserve and open up the sources of feed. First, we can utilize a part or most of the 200 million tons of stalks that we use directly as fuel and burn away each year, process them to increase their nutritional value and use them first as feed, and then use the excretion of livestock to manufacture machine gas, then use methane dregs to fertilize the fields. The effectiveness of fertilization is better than barnyard manure. Secondly, rotation planting and companion planting of various grazing grasses and green manure crops can be popularized. They can similarly be used as feed first, and the excretion of livestock can then be used to fertilize the fields in the form of methane gas. In addition, our nation now still buries some 10 billion jin of various kinds of oil cakes as fertilizers into the ground each year. The various oil cakes contain between 30 and 40 percent protein. This is the same as directly burying 3 billion to 4 billion jin of protein into the ground. At a time when our nation's supply of protein is not abundant, this is an intolerable waste. Of such massive amounts of oil cake, the nontoxic ones can be used directly as feed for livestock. The toxic ones can be used as feed after detoxication. Just combining the three items above means that all three types of feed, coarse feed, green feed and fine feed exist, and the amount which can be fed to herbivorous livestock is plentiful. These are just some simple measures to combine agricultural and livestock production. They do not need a lot of investment, do not need to introduce technology and equipment and can produce results in using agriculture to support livestock production and using livestock production to promote agriculture.

In addition, the over 3 billion mu of grasslands in the north have a great potential for improvement. If the large areas of grass mountains in the south are replanted with suitable grazing grass, they can produce a massive amount of livestock products. Also, there is the utilization of inland water surfaces and coastal beaches, collection and processing of massive amounts of small fish, small shrimps, small crabs, small clams thrown away each year, development of monocellular protein feed and other protein feeds, development of the feed additives industry and the mixed feed industry, etc.

Compared to the levels of advanced nations with a developed livestock industry, the possibility of improving our nation's livestock industry is great. For example, improvement of varieties, utilization of heterosis, improvement of management of

raising livestock and the method of management, gradual use of livestock machinery, implementation of measures to prevent disasters and prevent diseases, popularization of new techniques, etc. All aspects must progress together and by the end of this century, it is entirely possible to increase the production value of our nation's livestock industry as a proportion of the total production value from the 14 percent at present to 40 percent. By that time, the composition of food of our nation's people will be truly improved, the need for protein can gradually be satisfied, the nutritional level will visibly increase and the health of the people will greatly increase.

9296

CSO: 4007/494

RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM BRINGS LANKAO COUNTY INCREASED GRAIN OUTPUT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Responsibility System Brings Lankao County Farmers Great Happiness; Victory Over Severe Drought Not Seen in Past 50 Years; Seizing Highest Yield of Wheat in History"]

[Text] Zhengzhou 18 June--NCA reporters Huang Shaoliang [7806 1421 5328] and Liu Kuihua [0491 5525 5478] report: The responsibility systems of contracting production to the family and contracting cadres to the families have manifested their power in Lankao County in Henan Province. The entire county won over the especially severe drought not encountered in the past 50 years. This year's total yield of wheat has surpassed the level of 1960, the highest in history.

Beginning in 1979, 90 percent of the production teams in Lankao County implemented the production responsibility systems of contracting production to the family and contracting cadres to the families. The total yield of food grains of the entire county that year showed an increase of more than 20 percent over 1978, and the situation of being a county deficient in food grains for 23 years was changed. In 1980, this county encountered drought, low temperatures and insect pests. The total yield of food grains of the entire county still showed an increase of over 10 percent over the previous year, surpassing the highest level in history. From the time of planting wheat last year to the time of harvesting wheat this year, over 20 small rains occurred over an 8-month period. The accumulated amount of rainfall was less than 50 millimeters, and with the early arrival of strong dry hot winds which occurred many times and lasted for a long time, an extremely severe drought not encountered in the past 50 years occurred, but the total yield of wheat of the entire county still showed an increase of 5 percent over last year.

The agricultural production responsibility system has fully mobilized the strength of the collective economy and the enthusiasm of the masses of farmers, water conservancy facilities were fully utilized, and there were new developments. The collective and the commune members pooled their funds to buy various farm machinery. The entire county irrigated 380,000 mu of wheat fields enabling the wheat to return green, an increase of 130,000 mu over last year, 330,000 mu of fields were irrigated for filling of wheat, an increase of over onefold over last year. Therefore, in a year of severe drought, a bumper harvest of wheat was assured. Many commune members said, in this year's wheat production, "the disastrous situation is discouraging but there was happiness after harvesting and threshing and the responsibility system

demonstrated its glory!" Premier Zhao Ziyang inspected the Yuzai Brigade of Chengguan Commune last winter. Many families had not had any surplus for 30 years. In 1976 alone, the entire brigade consumed 360,000 jin of food grains of planned sales. In 1979, after implementing contracting production to the family, the situation changed and every family now has surplus food grains. The family of old farmer Liu Tinghe of the Fifth Production Team visited by Premier Zhao consists of eight family members. Now they have 2,000 jin of stored food grains; this summer, they harvested 6,000 jin of wheat, an increase of onefold over last year.

9296

CSO: 4007/494

BRIEFS

PRIVATE PLOT AFFORESTATION--Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--Since the issuance of the "Decision on Certain Questions on Forestry Production and Development" made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on 8 March, 1981, party committees and people's government of 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Liaoning, Hebei and others, have made efforts to implement the decision. The forestry right certificates have been issued on a trial basis in 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Private plots on hilly land, with a total area of some 10 million mu, have been allotted to 2.7 million households in 9 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Fujian, Liaoning, Shanxi, Guangxi, Hunan, Guizhou, Henan and Shaanxi. In Shanxi and Shaanxi provinces, commune members have completed afforestation on 1.43 million mu of private hilly plots. Various responsibility systems in forestry production have been established in various localities throughout the country. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0141 GMT 23 Aug 81 OW]

RAPESEED OUTPUT--Hubei, 26 Aug (XINHUA)--Rapeseed is being grown on 10 million mu of winter fallow cropland in eight provinces in northern China, according to a meeting on studying rapeseed production in northern China. According to estimates, the total rapeseed output in the eight provinces in northern China, namely Hebei, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Anhui, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi and Gansu, will exceed 908 million jin this year. Because of additional rapeseed output from the winter fallow land, the peasants in the eight provinces will have an additional income of over 369 million yuan, plus 540 million jin of cake fertilizer. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0058 GMT 26 Aug 81 OW]

SEED STRAIN EQUIPMENT--The recently held national conference on processing and selecting seed strains proposed that small machinery for seed selection should be manufactured from now on to meet the demands in the rural areas. Machinery for seed selection has been in use in China since 1978. Experiments show that the machine-selected seed strains yield a higher output of some 5 percent per mu than seeds selected manually. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Aug 81 OW]

COUNTRY FAIRS--Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--Country fairs have developed rapidly throughout China. Transactions at the fairs increased by 30 percent in the first half of 1981 compared with the same period last year, while prices at country fairs increased by 5 percent. However, prices for grain and cooking oil dropped 3 and 5.58 percent, respectively. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 21 Jul 81]

BRIEFS

LUAN PREFECTURE FORESTRY--There are more than 1.73 million mu of economic forests in Luan Prefecture, Anhui, of which about 40 percent is in a state of waste and neglect. Efforts are being made to reforest these lands. So far 137,800 mu have been reforested in Jinzhai, Huoshan, Shucheng and Luan counties. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 81]

SUXIAN PREFECTURE COTTON--The more than 870,000 mu of cotton in Suxian Prefecture, Anhui, is growing well despite a 2-month-long drought that hit the northern counties in the prefecture since late April. [OW111239 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 81]

GUZHEN COUNTY CEREAL CROP--Guzhen County in Anhui has reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest of summer grain this year. The county's total wheat output has reached 210 million jin, averaging 295 jin per mu and 520 jin per capital. By the end of July, the county had already sold 38 million jin of wheat to the state. [OW170455 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 81]

EARLY RICE HARVEST--Anhui Province has reaped a good early rice harvest this year from 10.7 million mu of early rice fields. The early rice acreage was reduced by 1.05 million mu this year. However the total early rice output increased by 400 million jin or 5.7 percent over the last year to an all-time high of 7.29 billion jin. This year's per-mu early rice yield of 681 jin is 93 jin higher than last year's. [OW150302 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 81]

CSO: 4007/560

WORKING CONFERENCE STRESSES ADAPTING FARM MACHINERY TO NEW SITUATION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Farm Machinery Work Must Adapt to the New Situation in Farm Villages; The Province Holds Farm Machinery Working Conference to Study and Arrange Future Work"]

[Text] The provincial farm machinery working conference that ended in Fuzhou on 5 June emphasized that farm machinery work must adapt to the new situation of change in our province's farm villages to better serve agriculture (agriculture, forestry, livestock production, sideline production, fishery), to serve light industry, to serve the market, to serve the development of exports of farm machinery products.

During the conference, the leading comrades of the provincial committee spoke. The leading comrade of the provincial committee pointed out that after the farm villages implemented the production responsibility system, agricultural production was enlivened, diversification developed, and farmer's income increased. Therefore, the need for agricultural machinery and the purchasing power increased as well. At present, supply of hand tractors, threshers and such agricultural machinery has already lagged behind demand, the supply of medium and small farm machinery products cannot meet demands. This shows that as agricultural production develops, the demand for farm machinery by the broad numbers of farm villages did not decrease, but increased. This also shows that the agricultural production responsibility system is a stimulus for agriculture and it is also a stimulus for agricultural mechanization, not a hindrance. But, because the productive system is small, large agricultural machinery is unsuitable. This requires farm machinery work to adapt to the new situation of this change. It must produce more medium and small agricultural machinery that suit the demands of the market, and produce less large farm machinery products so that the needs of the broad number of farm villages can be satisfied.

The leading comrades of the provincial committee pointed out that farm machinery work must expand its service. In the past, agricultural mechanizations was unilaterally understood as mechanization of food grain production and thus we tied our hands and feet. Agricultural production is not only food grain production, it is also diversification. A greater amount of agricultural machinery is needed for diversification. Generally speaking, agriculture includes farming, forestry, livestock production, sideline production and fishery. This means, agriculture, forestry, livestock production, sideline production, fishery, diversification,

commune and brigade enterprises, etc., are all targets to be served by agricultural machinery work. Therefore, the market for agricultural machinery is very broad and agricultural machinery work has a bright future. The question is whether our service is good or not.

The leading comrade of the provincial committee pointed out, to enliven agricultural machinery production, we must develop the superiority of our province which has many overseas Chinese to open up exports. The potential for exporting farm machinery from Fujian is great. The level of agricultural production of the Southeast Asian nations is very similar to ours, our medium and small agricultural machinery is suitable for these nations. One is the hand tractor, one is the diesel engine, one is the water pump, grasping these three or four products, we can open up the situation. But the first product must be suited to the demands, the second must have full sets of accessories, the third must have good quality, the fourth point is that the price must be cheap, the fifth is that the spare parts must cover the full range, the sixth is the supply of the merchandise must be in time, the seventh is that advertising must be placed first, and the eighth is that service must be detailed. Doing these eight points will enable us to open up export markets. After export work is done well, the entire agricultural machinery work will be enlivened.

The leading comrade of the provincial committee emphasized by pointing out that to enliven the production of farm machinery, management of farm machinery and product sales and marketing, we must implement many forms of the economic responsibility system. The responsibility system generally speaking is described by the word "contract". Practice proves that "everything works by contract." Each locality has contracted the hand tractor to the tractor operator and the results are generally good. The agricultural machinery production plant, the tractor station, the farm machinery company and the farm machinery bureau cadres must all implement the economic responsibility system. Only by mobilizing the enthusiasm of the state, the enterprises, the communes and brigades and the producers, and only by taking into consideration the benefits of all sides can farm machinery work become alive.

9296

CSO: 4007/491

SPECIALISTS GO TO REGIONS AFFECTED BY RICE BLAST

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Nong Jicai [6593 6060 6299]: "Agricultural Specialists Go to Area Affected by Blast of Rice Disease"]

[Text] This year, blast of rice disease of early rice in our province has occurred early, developed quickly, the area covered is large, and the threat to early rice is serious. At present, it is the time when double season early rice is opening and heading, it is a time when paddy rice is most easily affected by panicle neck blast disease. To win the battle of preventing blast of rice disease and to assure a bumper harvest of early rice, the provincial agricultural committee has organized the specialists, scientific and technical personnel and cadres of the provincial agricultural department, the academy of agricultural sciences and the provincial agricultural capital company into five groups. Yesterday, they went to the five regions of Sanming, Longyan, Jinjiang, Longxi, Ningde to survey the situation and help these regions do the work of preventing blast of rice disease well.

9296

CSO: 4007/491

GOOD SITUATION FOR PRODUCTION, SALES OF FARM MACHINERY SEEN

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "A Good Situation Emerges in Our Province's Production and Sales of Farm Machinery; During the First Four Months of This Year, a Total of Nearly 6,000 Units Have Been Produced, But Still the Supply Cannot Satisfy Demand"]

[Text] During the previous period, some people worried that after the responsibility system is established in farm villages, especially after implementing contracted production to the group, to the laborer and to the family, the farmers will not need farm machinery. Recently, the situation reflected at the provincial farm machinery working conference showed: the production and sales of farm machinery this year in our province have been much better than expected, and a good situation that is rarely seen has emerged.

Last year, a down trend occurred in our province's farm machinery system and products accumulated. At the time, some people believed that in the future farm machinery should not be produced. The inventory can last for 2 years without being depleted. But, what is the situation now? As the production responsibility system in farm villages was implemented, the enthusiasm of the farmers to buy agricultural machinery was very high and the situation was bullish. According to statistics, from January to April, a total of nearly 6,000 hand tractors were sold throughout the province, the inventory was completely sold, and this year, another more than 3,000 units were produced but the supply could not satisfy the demand. Many plants producing hand tractors saw waiting lines for their products. Greater increases of other small farm machinery and tools such as small horsepower diesel engines, machine tilling vessels, hand push carts, small trailers, dryers, oars for boats and various maintenance accessories were also realized. The seeder is popular among communes and brigades where there is a smaller labor force and where there are more land and more sidelines. It can be sold. After the Shuidong Brigade of the Chengguan Commune in Jianyang County implemented the responsibility system of contracting production to the family, commune members bought 20 new fertilizer machines, an average of one unit per five families. Comrades of the Quanzhou atomizer plant said, the situation in the farm villages is changing drastically. Our ideological preparation was insufficient at first--there were many hand operated atomizers left in warehouses last year and they could not be sold. This year, they are in demand everywhere, farmers come every day wanting them, the inventory has been completely sold, and market forecasts indicate 300,000 units more are needed.

At present, the inventory of farm machinery throughout the province has dropped from the 120 million yuan in 1979 to 8 million yuan.

The situation in the farm villages is good, the purchasing power of farmers is high, and the production of farm machinery has become alive. Some of the original enterprises that "were poor" are now seeing better days. From January to April of this year, the entire province's farm machinery sector completed a total industrial value of over 40 million yuan, surpassing the value of all the contracts signed at the end of last year at the Changle purchasing orders conference. Quanzhou Farm Machinery Plant originally had contracts for products for the entire year worth 50,000 yuan. During the first 4 months of this year, contracts worth 810,000 yuan have been signed. Planned production of hand tractors throughout the province this year is 6,000 units. From January to April, 3,680 units have been completed, constituting 61 percent of the annual plan. During the first half of last year, hand push carts were difficult to sell, this year, they have become hot items, now, nearly 100,000 units have been completed, an increase of over twofold over the same period last year.

9296

CSO: 4007/491

BRIEFS

LONGXI PREFECTURE RICE—Longxi Prefecture this year achieved an all-time high in early rice output. On the 1,586,000 mu of early rice already harvested in the prefecture, the average per-mu yield is 673 jin, or 37 jin more than in the same period last year. The prefecture's total early-rice output may reach 1.17 billion jin, or 30 million jin more than in the same period last year. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 2 Aug 81]

ZHANGPU COUNTY PEANUTS—Zhangpu County, Fujian, harvested 25.62 million jin of peanuts this year, an increase of 7.2 percent over the past year. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 4 Aug 81]

LONGXI PREFECTURE CROPS—Fuzhou, 7 Aug (XINHUA)—Despite adverse weather conditions, Longxi Prefecture, Fujian, achieved an all-round good harvest in the first half of the year. The prefecture's total summer grain output increased by about 30 million jin, the per-mu summer grain output by 40 jin, the total rapeseed output by 100 percent and the aquatic products output by 25 percent over that in the same period last year. In spring this year the prefecture afforested 378,000 mu, fulfilling 90 percent of the yearly target. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 7 Aug 81]

PUTIAN COUNTY CROPS—Putian County, Fujian Province, lost more than 5 million jin of grain of its expected harvest of early season crops due to a cold spell in May and plant diseases and pests. The county now plans to make up for the loss by strengthening management of its double-crop late-maturing rice, stepping up fertilizer application of the 220,000 mu of single-crop late rice and stepping up disease and pest control. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 8 Aug 81]

VEGETABLE SUPPLY—According to FUJIAN RIBAO, the vegetable supply in Fuzhou Municipality was reduced markedly since it was hit by typhoon No 7 on 20 July. To cope with the situation, the Fuzhou municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government have adopted various measures such as strengthening management of vegetable plots and buying vegetables from other localities. Vegetable supply in the city is expected to improve in the latter half of August. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 10 Aug 81]

WATER CONSERVANCY--The Fujian provincial meeting on the management of water conservancy closed 25 August. The meeting held that the major current task is to strengthen management and bring into full play the role of existing water conservancy projects as instructed by the central authorities. Over the past 31 years since the founding of the People's Republic, Fujian Province has built a large number of water conservancy works, which basically can overcome floods and drought and ensure industrial and agricultural production. (Wen Xiushan), Standing Committee member of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and director of the provincial agricultural commission, addressed the closing ceremony. [OW270511 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 26 Aug 81]

PUTIAN SPRING GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Up to yesterday, the Putian area completed the task of uniform procurement of spring food grains of 2.86 million jin as of yesterday, surpassing the original plan by 2.3 million jin. The food grains department acted according to the situation which has emerged after implementation of the production responsibility system in farm villages and did not count the amount in procurement, received all incoming grains as they arrived, and the quality of spring food grains warehoused was all better than past years. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 June 81] 9296

CSO: 4007/491

BRIEFS

FORESTRY CONFERENCE--Guangdong Province will vigorously grow quick-growing and high-yield trees to speed up the development of timber production. The provincial forestry department recently held a conference in Lianshan County on growing quick-growing and high-yield trees. The quick-growing and high-yield forestry will be based on the standard of the national China fir production areas. That is to say, average output of China fir is 1 cubic meter a year. The conference held that the province has favorable conditions for growing quick-growing and high-yield trees, particularly China fir trees. The province has decided to invest 2 million yuan this and next year in 100,000 mu of quick-growing and high-yield trees in 18 counties, including Lianshan, Liannan, Lian, Lechang, Longchuan and Gaozhou. [HK180543 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0445 GMT 16 Aug 81]

RICE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH--The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences has organized a scientific and technological group to investigate the cultivation of early-rice seeds in the southern rice area of the country. After conducting investigation in Guangdong Province, the scientific and technological group recently put forth its opinions on the scientific research in paddy rice in the province. It demanded that close cooperation of all scientific research units and all professions in the province be strengthened and new and better superior rice seeds be selected and cultivated. From 9 to 12 July, the group of 15 agricultural experts and technicians came to the province to conduct investigation. [HK190741 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jul 81]

SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT--On 16 August, the Guangdong provincial people's government issued an urgent circular calling on all localities to strengthen leadership over summer grain procurement. The circular said: To do a good job in summer grain procurement, we must launch meticulous ideological work and mobilize the peasants to sell summer grain to the state. The circular emphasized that all localities should implement summer grain procurement and distribution policies. In disaster areas, appropriate amounts should be deducted from the quota of summer grain to be delivered to the state. [HK260255 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Aug 81]

HAINAN RELIEF WORK--The Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Reclamation General Bureau and the Tongza Agricultural Reclamation Bureau appropriated relief funds of 2.33 million yuan for state farms hit by typhoon. This year's No 5 typhoon hit some 20 subordinate state farms of the Tongza Agricultural Reclamation Bureau and caused serious losses. These relief funds will be chiefly used to help the staff members and workers of the affected farms repair their houses and overcome particular difficulties in their livelihood. [HK190807 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 24 Jul 81]

NEGOTIATED GRAIN PRICES—Guangdong has promoted buying and selling grain and oil at negotiated prices. Grain departments in all localities actively buy and sell grain and oil at negotiated prices after fulfilling the procurement task for grain and oil. Such a practice meets the demand of the market. According to statistics, since the beginning of 1981, more than 1.343 billion jin of grain and 39 million jin of cooking oil was bought at negotiated prices; and 1.028 million jin of grain and 49 million jin of cooking oil was sold at negotiated prices. Such a practice has regulated the market prices and increased the supply of grain and oil in the rural areas. While carrying out the buying and selling of grain and oil at negotiated prices, grain departments in all localities pay attention to rectifying the orientation and persisting in selling more at a lower price so as to promote production and improve the living standard of the people. Hence, the market has been enlivened. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Jun 81]

CSO: 4007/558

WATER CONSERVANCY FACILITIES IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Article: "Adapt to the New Situation After Establishing the Production Responsibility System; Guizhou Farm Village Water Conservancy Project Implements the Management Responsibility System"]

[Text] NCHA, Guizhou—Over 70 percent of water conservancy facilities in Guizhou Province have implemented the management responsibility system, reduced conflicts in water conservancy, conserved the use of water, and fully developed the function of water conservancy projects.

After Guizhou farm villages implemented the production responsibility systems of contracting production to the families or assigning contract cadres to the families on a widespread scale, units engaged in productive activities changed from production teams to the family, and the past practice of "one hoe" water releasing system has now become a "many hoes" water releasing system. Therefore, fighting for water occurred at some localities. Facing this new situation, the Guizhou CCP provincial committee and the provincial people's government grasped strengthening of management of water conservancy as an important factor in stabilizing and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system. The provincial government issued notice to protect water conservancy projects. Departments of water conservancy and farm machinery dispatched over 2,600 cadres to go deeply into the farm villages to help explore water management methods suitable to the new situation. The Daba and Sandaogou Production Teams of Gaole Commune in Qingzheng County share one drawing and irrigation station. They signed a contract and made the system sound and clearly defined the duties and the salary of the water controller and water fees. Water conservancy annual repair work was implemented to the beneficiary families, an agreement over water use and articles covering punishment was established. The provincial people's government confirmed this method in time and enabled the water conservancy management responsibility system to be rapidly popularized.

9296

CSO: 4007/511

GUIZHOU

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON FORESTRY--According to a GUIZHOU RIBAO report, the Guizhou provincial CCP Committee and provincial government convened a conference on forestry, conveying the spirit of the national conference on forestry, summing up past experiences and discussing the several regulations of the provincial CCP Committee and government on protecting forests and developing forestry. The conference held: Forestry is still a weak point in the country's development of the national economy. We must seriously implement the central authorities' instructions on protecting forests and developing forestry. During the conference, the Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee listened to the reports of the prefectural CCP Committee secretaries. Comrades Chi Biqing and Wang Chaowen delivered speeches and Comrade (Hou Yusan), deputy director of the forestry department also gave suggestions. [HK210847 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 12 Aug 81]

CSO: 4007/560

FARM VILLAGES FIGHT DROUGHT, 190,000 MU OF LATE FALL CROPS NOT SOWN

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Broad Masses of Cadres and Commune Members Stubbornly Fight Serious Drought; 1,240,000 Mu of Late Fall Crops Sown in Suburbs; 190,000 Mu Could Not Be Sown, Preparation for Supplementary Planting Must Be Done Well"]

[Text] After stubbornly resisting drought, the suburban farm villages have sown a total of 1.24 million mu of late fall crops. Starting from the autumn of the year before last, soaking rain did not fall for 23 months in suburban farm villages, and with the addition of more winds and high temperatures this spring, loss of moisture in the soil is very serious. Some rivers have already run dry. The underground water level has dropped and the water in mechanized wells has decreased sharply. To win this year's agricultural bumper harvests, the broad masses of cadres and commune members struggled stubbornly against drought. Each locality blew and washed 2,300 mechanized wells (cleaning the well of dirt and unwanted objects). Deep well pumps were installed in place of small pumps on 1,300 wells, and 2,460 mechanized wells were renovated or newly sunk. While they opened up resources and insisted on conserving the flow at the same time, 10 percent of the usual amount of water used to irrigate a unit area of summer food grain crops was conserved. To reduce leakage in ditches and channels, the entire suburban region used cement plates to line 210 kilometers of water channels. Daxing County also planted 87,000 mu of paddy rice in dry conditions this year and conserved the amount of water for paddy fields. The concerned departments of the city gave full support to the farm villages to resist drought. After struggling through a spring season, 1.24 million mu of late autumn crops was sown. Because the drought was severe, there is still 190,000 mu of late fall crops that cannot be sown. Of the areas already sown, there is 600,000 mu of fields where seedlings have not germinated or where there has been incomplete germination.

At present, each county (region) in the suburban area is still actively carrying out sowing activities and activities to protect seedlings centered around drought resistance.

9296

CSO: 4007/311

HEBEI

BRIEFS

SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Hebei has overfulfilled its summer grain procurement quota. By 3 August, a total of 1.2085 billion jin of grain had been procured, overfulfilling the quota by 10.2 percent. [HK180743 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Aug 81]

HEBEI SUMMER GRAIN PRODUCTION--Hebei reaped a relatively good summer grain harvest after waging protracted and stubborn struggle against drought. According to statistics, total summer grain output reached 8.435 billion jin, an increase of 8.7 percent over last year. The increase in Shijiazhuang Prefecture was 29 percent. The province had only 290 mm of rain from July last year to mid-May this year, 28 percent less than normal. On average each wheat plant carried 30 grains, 4 or 5 more than last year. [HK180743 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Aug 81]

BEIJING SUMMER GRAIN--The Beijing City outskirts reaped a bumper summer grain harvest despite drought. The total harvest was 1.209 billion jin, an increase of 33.4 percent over last year. [HK180743 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jul 81]

SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT--By 1 July, Beijing Municipality already had 160 million jin of summer grain put in storage, overfulfilling the plan for summer grain procurement and storage by 110 percent and up more than 100 percent compared with the same period of last year. [HK120514 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jul 81]

CSO: 4007/558

BRIEFS

BEET PRODUCTION--Nenjiang Prefecture, an oil-bearing seed and sugar production base of Heilongjiang, sold 330 million jin of oil-bearing seeds and 800 million jin of beets to the state in 1980. This year the prefecture has planted 2.5 million mu of sunflowers and 800,000 mu of beets. It expects to sell 500-600 million jin of sunflower seeds and 1.2 billion jin of beets to the state this year. [SK181439 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 81]

TIMBER PRODUCTION--The Heilongjiang provincial conference on comprehensive timber utilization concluded on 31 July at the (Tieli) Forestry Bureau. There are 993 comprehensive timber utilization mills and workshops in the province producing 168 products with an annual output value of 460 million yuan. The conference urged that in the next 3 years the development of comprehensive timber utilization should be aimed at the production of boards, finished products and semifinished products. By 1983 the annual provincial output value from comprehensive timber utilization should increase to 743.6 million yuan. Attending the conference were Chen Lei, governor of the province; (Wang Guangwei), secretary general of the provincial people's government; and (Wang Wenxi), director of the provincial forestry bureau. [SK040727 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 81]

FLAX OUTPUT--Heilongjiang Province planted some 1.2 million mu of flax this year. It is estimated that the per-mu yield of flax will average about 350 jin, a record. [SK170546 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Aug 81]

SUGAR INDUSTRY--Harbin, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--Heilongjiang Province is building and renovating sugar plants to cope with the expected growth of sugar beet production this year, according to the Sugar Industrial Corporation. This year, the central government has allocated nearly 100 million yuan for the province's sugar industry. Of the sum, 42 million yuan will be used to continue the construction of four plants, each of which will have an annual capacity of 10,000 tons of sugar. Two of the plants are expected to be completed before October, just ahead of the sugar refining season. Heilongjiang, which produces more than half of the country's beet sugar, will have a sugar refining capacity of 382,000 tons in the coming refining season. This year, 256,000 hectares of beet were grown in Heilongjiang, 29,000 hectares more than in 1980. In 1979, the beet growing areas totaled only 147,000 hectares, the corporation said. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 28 Jul 81]

WHEAT PUT ON MARKET TO STABILIZE FOOD GRAIN PRICES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 81 p 2

[Article: "Food Grains Department Guides the Food Grains and Oil Crops Market; Henan Province Puts Wheat on the Market to Stabilize Food Grain Prices"]

[Text] Correspondents Li Kaifu [2621 3189 3940] and Shi Jibin [0670 4764 2430] report: The Henan Provincial Food Grains Department has exercised its guidance of the food grains and oil crops market, starting from 1 May, it has placed a batch of wheat into over 500 agricultural trading markets in 47 counties where food grain prices are higher. As of 10 May, the average price of wheat has dropped from 3 jiao 6 fen 1 li per jin to 3 jiao 4 fen, a drop of 5.8 percent. At present, the prices of food grains in the entire province's agricultural markets have all been dropping.

Last year, Henan Province had a better harvest of food grains. But, because the farmers had money, they wanted to buy more fine grains to improve their life and the food service industry in towns greatly developed and the need for fine grains increased. In addition, some units and individuals rushed into the market to make purchases and because of such reasons, last winter and this spring, food grain prices in the market continued to rise, and the price of wheat rose the most.

To suppress the prices of food grains, to calm the people's anxiety, and to arrange the life of the masses well, the Henan Provincial Food Grain Department paid serious attention to the situation of continued rise in prices of food grains in the agricultural markets, and as early as last November, it issued a notice to all localities to stop procurement at negotiated prices when the market price per jin of wheat rose over 3 jiao, when the market price per gin of corn rose over 2 jiao, when the market price per jin of dried sweet potato rose over 1 jiao 5 fen and the products were left in the market. On 1 May, all of the more than 500 agricultural markets in 47 counties where the prices of food grains were higher released the sale of wheat at below market prices simultaneously, and this quickly reinstated the normal price levels of food grains. Before the Zhoukou area released the wheat, the price of wheat in the market was 3 jiao 6 fen 7 li per jin, after releasing wheat for sale, the price quickly dropped to 3 jiao 2 fen 7 li. Because organizing negotiated prices and release for sale was carried out in time, the emotions of the masses were stabilized and the reactions were good. Some commune members said: "The food grain authorities released wheat to sell at low prices at the time of difficulties and made us feel calm." The release of food grains throughout the province was forceful, the scope was broad, the time was long, the opportunists were not given a chance, therefore the prices of food grains dropped quickly. This has served importantly in developing a stable and unified situation, promoted production, and adjusted the life of the masses.

UNDERGROUND GRANARIES USED, RESULTS GOOD

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Henan Uses Underground Granaries and Results Are Good; This Has Been Affirmed by the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the State Planning Commission; They Believe This Should Be Popularized Throughout the Nation by Suiting Measures to Local Circumstances"]

[Text] More than 60 counties and cities in Henan Province are utilizing underground granaries and good results have been obtained. Recently, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food, and the Ministry of Finance held a summarization and evaluation meeting in Zhengzhou and experts attending the meeting went to Luoyang and Kaifeng to inspect underground granaries built under different geological conditions. They fully affirmed this type of underground granary facilities and believed the experience of Henan can be popularized throughout the nation by suiting measures to local circumstances.

Our nation's underground granaries have a long history. The Henan provincial food grains department organized engineers and technical personnel to dig up the Hanjiachang granary in Luoyang to study and learn from the advantages of the structure of ancient underground grain storage cellars. From 1965 on, they began trial construction of modern underground granaries, and built seven types of granaries and underground granaries of multiple structural types. They determined the bell shaped granary was the best in comprehensive gain and exerted major efforts to popularize this granary type. According to measurements, wheat stored in underground granaries for 10 years has a sowing and germination rate of 97.8 percent, the coarse solid fatty base is 2.33 percent, the coarse solid protein base is 2.64 percent, acidity is 3.68, when ground into flour, it is not too different from fresh wheat. Building underground granaries requires less investment, the cost of building each million jin of storage capacity is only 60 to 80 percent the cost of building a warehouse type granary. Cost of caring for each 10,000 jin of food grains per year is generally one-fourth that of the warehouse type granary. Repair costs can also be conserved. In addition, such granaries are good in guarding against birds, rats, fire, earthquakes, and nuclear pollution.

HENAN

BRIEFS

SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT--By 6 July, Henan Province had garnered 3.20857 billion jin, overfulfilling this year's quota for procuring summer grain 54 days ahead of schedule compared with last year. The superior and medium grade summer grain garnered accounted for 90 percent of the total quantity of summer grain garnered. The province's total output of summer grain this year almost approached the level for 1979, a big bumper harvest year. It was the second best summer harvest since liberation. Nanyang Prefecture overfulfilled its quota for procuring summer grain by 45 million jin. [HK030902 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 81]

CSO: 4007/558

HUBEI

BRIEFS

HUBEI RAIN—Over the past 3 days, it has rained in most parts of Hubei Province. The rainfall of the northern part of Xiaogan Prefecture, the western part of Yichang Prefecture, the southern part of Jingzhou Prefecture and Yunyang, Enshi and Xianning prefectures is more than 40 mm and the biggest rainfall is 80 mm. The drought situation of these places has been mitigated. However, the rainfall of Xiangyang Prefecture, the eastern part of Yichang Prefecture and the northern part of Jiangzhou and Huanggang prefectures is only 15 to 20 mm. As the rainfall of these places is little, it is essential to step up the struggle against drought. [HK180543 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 81]

RAPESEED HARVEST—Wuhan, 31 Jul (XINHUA)—Hubei has reaped a good harvest of rapeseed. The total rapeseed harvest in the province in 1981 reached 420 million jin, exceeding that of 1979 by 40 percent. The state has procured 163 million jin of rapeseed from the province, an increase of 43 percent over that in 1954. [OW111141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 31 Jul 81]

CSO: 4007/558

HUNAN

BRIEFS

DROUGHT WORSENING--Since late June, Xiangxi Tujia-miao Autonomous Prefecture, Huaihua County and many localities in Shaoyang Prefecture, in Hunan Province, have been suffering from drought and the situation is worsening. Estimates made on 25 July showed that more than 13 million mu of paddy rice was affected. In some localities, rivers and ponds have dried up and there is a shortage of drinking water for both men and animals. [OW291653 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jul 81]

CSO: 4007/558

JIANGNING'S 'COMPANION PLANTING OF RICE IN SEEDBEDS' DEMONSTRATED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Jiangning County's 'Companion Planting of Rice in Seedbeds' Experience Is Popularized in Nine Provinces and Regions"]

[Text] Last year, Jiangning County's "companion planting of rice in seedbeds" experience (i.e., companion planting of hybrid paddy rice in double season late rice seedbeds) was experimentally demonstrated in our province, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hubei, and Hunan provinces. This year, experiments and demonstrations were conducted in the four provinces and regions of Anhui, Fujian, Guangxi and Guangdong.

The successful experience of the experiment of "companion planting of rice in seedbeds" carried out jointly by the agricultural technical cadres of Jiangning County and the masses is a new creation in the cultivation of rice crops. For 3 years, our province has popularized this method over an accumulated area of over 800,000 mu, producing an increased yield of over 200 million jin of rice grains. Last year, it participated in experiments and demonstrations in five provinces, and under conditions of low temperatures, less sunshine and early occurrence of cold dew winds in July, August and September. It still produced bumper harvests; generally each mu produced an increased yield of 100 to 200 jin. This year, our province's localities have planned to plant an area of over 600,000 mu of "companion planting of rice in seedbeds," and planned to exert further efforts to summarize experience in physiology and ecology surrounding dual benefits to rice and seedlings and to study the effects upon the quality of the seedlings and rational adjustment measures so that the results of popularization of this new technique can be more perfect.

9296

CSO: 4007/511

BRIEFS

FIELD MANAGEMENT--Field management for autumn grain and cotton crops is being strengthened in various parts of Jiangsu. In Xuzhou Prefecture, additional fertilizer has been applied to 3.14 million mu, of a total of 3.18 million mu, of paddy rice. In Huaiyin Prefecture, insect pests discovered on more than 1 million mu of paddy rice have been basically brought under control. In Yancheng Prefecture, additional fertilizer has been applied to 3.44 million mu, of a total of 3.7 million mu, of cotton. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 81]

FARMLAND IRRIGATION--At present 51.13 million mu of farmland in Jiangsu Province is under effective irrigation, more than 18 times that in 1952. The effectively irrigated area now accounts for more than 70 percent of the province's total area of cultivated land. [OW111109 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Aug 81]

EARLY RICE--Jiangsu Province has by and large completed harvesting of its 5.59 million mu of early rice. This year's total early-rice acreage is smaller than last year but per-unit yield has generally increased. Increased output has been reported by all counties in Yangzhou Prefecture which has a combined total of 1.64 million mu of early rice. Of the 2 million mu of this crop in Suzhou Prefecture, per-unit yield exceeded 800 and even 1,000 jin per mu in some localities. [OW111109 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 81]

LATE RICE--Jiangsu Province has completed transplantation of its late rice. This year the province has planted over 6.27 million mu of late rice. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 81]

CSO: 4007/558

BRIEFS

EARLY RICE—Nanchang, 9 Aug (XINHUA)—Although Jiangxi Province's early-rice acreage in 1981 is 530,000 mu less than in 1980, its total early-rice output in 1981 is 4.2 percent, or 540 million jin, more than in 1980. [OW111109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 9 Aug 81]

RICE HARVEST—Jiangxi Province has reaped a bumper harvest of early rice this year with total output topping last year by 540 million jin, or an increase of 4.2 percent. Thanks to the implementation of production responsibility systems, the bumper harvest was achieved despite a 160,000 mu decrease in acreage. According to statistics, (Ji'an), Ganzhou and Shangrao prefectures each increased grain output by more than 100 million jin. Because of the early implementation of production responsibility systems, Jishui and Taihe counties each increased output of early rice by over 30 million jin. [OW150302 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 81]

PEANUT PRODUCTION—The peasants in Longnan County, Jiangxi Province, reaped a bumper harvest of peanuts from 1,800 mu of land sown to peanuts of the (Yuxuan) No 58 new strain. The total output reached 630,000 jin and the per-mu yield reached 350 jin, 66 percent higher than the unit yield of other local strains. [OW161305 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 81]

RICE HARVEST—The peasants in Jishui County, Jiangxi Province, reaped a bumper harvest of early and mid-season rice this year. The total output is 31.2 million jin more than that of the same period last year, increasing by 11.75 percent. They cultivated more than 500,000 mu of early and mid-season rice this year. [OW161305 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 81]

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION—The comprehensive scientific inspection team of the southern mountain regions dispatched by the Chinese Academy of Sciences concluded its inspection believing southern Jiangxi has unique conditions for developing the production of citrus fruits. If the over 500,000 mu of wasteland can be utilized and citrus fruits can be planted in the 280,000 mu which have better conditions, then after 5 years, the yield can reach over 5 million dan, equivalent to about half the total yield of citrus fruits in our nation. The southern region of

Jiangxi has a long history of cultivating citrus fruits. After Liberation, the production of citrus fruits developed by a larger extent and at present the yield is over 100,000 dan. The scientific inspection team conducted actual surveys here for nearly half a year and saw that there are many favorable conditions here which can be utilized to develop citrus production on a large scale. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 81 p 1] 9296

CSO: 4007/511

COMMERCIAL FOOD GRAIN BASES DEVELOPING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Establishing the Production Responsibility System; Taking a Series of Important Reform Measures; Outstanding Achievements Are Realized in Building the Commercial Food Grain Base in the Central Plains of Jilin; Each Laborer Produced an Average of 7,597 Jin of Food Grains in the Counties of the Nine Commercial Food Grain Bases, More than the Provincial Average by 2,231 Jin, Each Person Provided 557 Jin of Commercial Food Grains, More than the Provincial Average by 237 Jin"]

[Text] Changchun, July 5--Our nation's important commercial food grain base--the central plains of Jilin Province--realized outstanding achievements. In 1980, each person of the nine commercial food grain base counties of Yushu, Huaide, Nongan, Fuyu, Dehui, Lishu, Jiutai, Yitong, and Shuangyang averaged 1,320 jin of food grains, more than the average of the entire province by 542 jin. Each agricultural laborer produced an average of 7,597 jin of food grains, more than the average of the whole province by 2,231 jin. Each member of the farming population provided an average of 557 jin of commercial food grains, more than the average of the whole province by 237 jin. The percentage of commercial food grains reached 39.66 percent, higher than that of the province by 5.78 percent. The rate of development of production, the contribution to the state, the increase in the labor production rate, the increase in the income of the collective and commune members all led the province.

The counties of Yushu, Huaide, and Nongan were determined to be established as commercial food grain bases in 1978. The Jilin provincial committee and the party committee of each county conscientiously implemented the party's farm village economic policy, and up to the beginning of this year, the production teams which have established the production responsibility system have already reached over 95 percent of the total number of production teams.

At the beginning of last year, the Jilin provincial committee proposed a series of important reform measures for the construction of commercial food grain bases, for example, readjusting the internal economic structure of agriculture, developing diversification in a big way, assigning cadres to procure food grains and oil and free management of surplus yields, implementing contract procurement of other agricultural, sideline, handicraft and specialty products, allowing production and marketing to come into direct contact, implementing assignment of cadres to manage finances, letting each county use the increased income to develop production,

actively developing external trade, expanding income of foreign exchange, and appropriately distributing profits to the counties. The thorough implementation of these policy measures assured the autonomy of the production teams, mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses, benefited the state, increased the income of the collective, and brought actual benefits to the commune members.

To further enliven farm village economy, the Jilin provincial committee also established some joint agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises in the three counties of Yushu, Huaide, Nongan and some communes in other counties to explore the road of comprehensive business operations in agriculture, industry and commerce.

9296

CSO: 4007/511

BRIEFS

CROP ACREAGE—According to a responsible person of the provincial agriculture department, in 1981 Jilin Province has reduced its corn acreage to 23.13 million mu, a decrease of 2.12 million mu compared with 1980. It expanded the soybean acreage to 8.95 million mu, an increase of 610,000 mu; oil-bearing crops, to 3.58 million mu, an increase of 790,000 mu; and millet, to 6.45 million mu, an increase of 210,000 mu. Paddy rice farming acreage increased slightly. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 81]

CSO: 4007/558

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS--Liaoning's provincial livestock product procurement is steadily increasing. According to statistics, in the first 6 months of 1981, the procurement value was over 34 million yuan. This accounts for 88 percent of the provincial annual procurement plan and represents a 21.3 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period. [SK290706 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 81]

AGRICULTURAL LOANS--Agricultural banks and credit cooperatives in Liaoning Province issued 1.15 billion yuan of agricultural loans in the first half of this year, a 20 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period. These loans have been used to help communes and brigades develop grain production and diversified economy and in the production of consumer goods. Some 860 million yuan in loans reaching maturity were withdrawn, 100 million yuan more than in the corresponding 1980 period. [SK010112 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jul 81]

VEGETABLE SOWING--Suburban areas in the 10 municipalities of Liaoning Province have completed sowing autumn vegetables. According to statistics compiled on 5 August, they had planted 368,000 mu of autumn vegetables, fulfilling their sowing plan by 82 percent. The sowed acreage of Chinese cabbage was 231,000 mu; radishes, 89,000 mu. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 81]

MANURE COLLECTION--According to statistics compiled 8 August by the Liaoning Provincial Agricultural Bureau, the province has collected 121.1 billion jin of farmyard manure, a 7.5 billion jin or 6 percent decrease from the corresponding 1980 period. The Agricultural Bureau stated: The province put too much emphasis on chemical fertilizer and not enough on farmyard manure. The province stresses current production and ignores preparations for next year's production. Some brigades are assigned quotas for production but not manure collection. Some localities pay too little for manure. Most municipalities, prefectures and counties do not have persons managing this work. [SK150845 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 81]

CSO: 4007/558

NEI MONGGOL

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--Xingan League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has reaped a bumper harvest in animal husbandry. According to statistics compiled at the end of June, the league owned 2.04 million head of large and small animals, surpassing the figure of the corresponding 1980 period by 400,000 head. The survival rate of newborn animals was 89.2 percent, bettering previous records. The animal death rate declined from 7.9 percent in 1980 to 6.1 percent in 1981. The number of individually-owned animals was 830,000 head, raised by over 130,000 households. [SK030312 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 81]

GRASSLAND INCREASE--The autonomous regional people's government attaches great importance to the program to develop grassland in rural areas. Since the beginning of 1981, the government has appropriated 13 million yuan for the program. The region has planted 4 million mu of fodder grass, thus bringing about an ecological balance across the region. [SK111409 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 81]

BUCKWHEAT PRODUCTION--Buckwheat production suitable to the autonomous regions natural conditions has been restored and sharply developed throughout the region. The cultivated acreage of buckwheat this year was over 2.5 million mu. Areas suitable to this production still seek ways and means to increase the output of buckwheat which might bring about great profits for the state from exports. [SK111409 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 81]

CSO: 4007/558

QINGHAI

BRIEFS

FLOOD WARNING--The provincial hydrological station released a report on the Huangshui River at 1400 on 19 August: 98 cubic meters per second at (Shiaizhuang) station, Huangyuan County; 118 cubic meters per second at (Xiaotou) station, Datong County; 258 cubic meters per second at (Xining) station, Xining Municipality; and 450 cubic meters per second at (Daxia) station, Ledu County. Flood possibility is increasing. Departments concerned should pay attention. [SK201202 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 81]

CSO: 4007/560

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

COTTON STRAIN AWARDED PRIZE--Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--In appreciation of the work of Shandong Province's Cotton Research Institute, which developed a strain of cotton that last year greatly raised output and incomes, peasants in that province donated 36,000 yuan to the institute, according to today's RENMIN RIBAO. The cotton output of the province increased from 166,500 tons in 1979 to 535,000 tons last year. As a result, the new strain was awarded a first-class prize this year by the State Scientific and Technological Commission. [OW111109 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 8 Aug 81]

CSO: 4020/240

SHANGHAI

BRIEFS

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Communes and production brigades and teams in counties on the outskirts of Shanghai are eagerly selling grain to the state. According to statistics of Songjiang, Jinshan, Qingpu, Nanhui and Fengxian counties, as of 6 August, 103.23 million jin of early rice had been procured and put in storage. [OW150302 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Aug 81]

CSO: 4007/558

SICHUAN

BRIEFS

TORRENTIAL RAINSTORMS—From 13 August to 1400 hours on 17 August, 63 counties, municipalities and districts in Sichuan were hit by heavy, torrential and violent rainstorms. In the course of these storms some county seats and land were inundated. Local party, government and army responsible comrades have actively led and organized the masses to fight the floods and carry out rescue and relief, to ensure the safety of people's lives and state property. The provincial CCP Committee and government have dispatched work groups to heavily-hit prefectures and counties to find out the extent of the disaster and comfort the stricken masses. The Chengdu central meteorological station of the provincial meteorological bureau forecast at 2330 hours on 17 August that there would be heavy or torrential rain in Yaan, [word indistinct], Yibin, Neijiang, Zigong, Nanchong, and Yongchuan prefectures and municipalities and the southeast part of Mianyang Prefecture on 18 and 19 August. There will be moderate rain in Wenjiang Prefecture and Chengdu Municipality and the northwest part of Mianyang Prefecture, with torrential rain in places. The rest of the province will have cloudy weather, become fine. It is hoped that prefectures and municipalities where there are torrential rainstorms will pay attention to anti-flood precautions and drainage. [HK180158 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Aug 81]

CSO: 4007/560

XIZANG

BRIEFS

WATER CONSERVANCY CONFERENCE—The Xizang region recently held a conference on water conservancy and electricity work. The conference pointed out that by the end of 1980, the region had some 2.29 million mu of irrigated land and had built small power stations and hydroelectric power stations with a total installed capacity of some 84,000 kilowatts. The residents of the main urban areas now have an electricity supply. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Jul 81 HK]

CSO: 4007/560

NEW FORM OF RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM REPORTED

Commentary on Introduction of New System

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Give Attention to Solving Problems in the System Where by Individual Households Guarantee Delivery of Quotas and Contributions To Reserve Funds"]

[Text] In some places in Yunnan Province where levels of productivity and management are fairly low and where poverty and backwardness has existed for a long time, since the institution of a system of responsibility whereby individual households guarantee fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas, remarkable results have been obtained in promoting development of production, in solving peasant food and shelter problems, and in changing the situation of poverty. The masses call the system a "miraculous cure."

Institution of a system whereby individual households guarantee fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas constitutes a new form of the system of responsibility; consequently, new problems are inevitable in its development. For example, in contracting with individual households for guaranteed production, some production brigades have not acted very sensibly. Some brigades have given attention only to contracting for grain, halting the original collective diversification. Some brigades have made improper use of collective financial management. In some brigades the portion to be suspended in reserve has not been clarified, and nothing has been done by way of implementation. In some brigades nothing has been done to put into effect the five forms of care guaranteed four categories of people (guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses for the families of martyrs, servicemen, and childless or infirm old persons), nor have cadre subsidies or planned births been put into effect. In some brigades creditor rights and responsibilities have not been sorted out, etc. The main reasons for these problems are, first, the suddenness with which contracting with individual households for guaranteed production, state procurement, and reserve funds was done, the lack of practical experience, and the inability of many cadres to cope with the task. Second, the leadership in some areas had been deeply affected by leftism, and mistakenly supposed that the system whereby individual households guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas was not a system of responsibility. In carrying out the contracting with individual households, they felt it was "politically dishonorable," and at first they "blocked it," every echelon setting up defenses against it and not permitting it to be put into effect. When they could not succeed in blocking it, they washed their hands of any involvement with it, abandoned leadership and let things

take their course. If one overemphasizes existing problems, becomes alarmed unnecessarily at something perfectly normal, makes willful criticisms, throws cold water on the task, or seeks to "correct an error," that is wrong. However, if one's conception is not very clear and he sees only the good aspects, cannot see or avoids seeing problems, that is wrong too. Unless existing problems are promptly solved, egalitarian ideology will raise its head and the collective means of production will be damaged; publicly owned property will be lost; diversification will be unable to develop; withholding for reserves will be unable to be implemented; commune members will slacken their efforts; cadres will become apathetic, finally impairing the development of production, the improvement of life, and population control, even hurting stability and unity.

In order to do a good job of contracting with individual households for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas as a system of responsibility for production, it is now necessary, first of all, to further solve problems in understanding this form of a system of responsibility. The system of contracting with individual households for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas is a form of the system of responsibility whereby the independent operation and initiative of commune members is given full play under the unified leadership of production teams. Institution of this system of responsibility will not only solve current peasant problems in food and shelter, but as production develops, gradually there will emerge a linking to specialized division of labor, which is entirely voluntary on the part of commune members, for the promotion of all around development of grain and diversification. In this system of responsibility, benefits are direct; responsibilities are specific; and methods are simple. The peasants welcome it. Therefore, one should have a positive attitude, and strengthen leadership of this system of responsibility, and positively not let things slide. The proper attitude to be adopted toward new circumstances and new problems that arise in the system of responsibility whereby individual households guarantee fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas is both to give attention to the direction of the main current while not neglecting attention to the direction of lesser currents, and enthusiastically help commune members solve existing problems. Not long ago, this newspaper reported how the Xinping County CCP Committee personally "went into the water," made a thoroughgoing investigation, and set forth methods for solving various policy problems involved in the contracting with households for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas, and how it organized forces for production team by production team implementation, which steadily improved this system of responsibility. The Luchun County CCP Committee on which this newspaper reports today has also done the same thing, and has likewise won good results. The experiences of numerous areas show that so long as the leadership mentality is unequivocal, attitudes correct, and methods proper, problems existing in the contacting with individual households for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas are not difficult to solve. Leadership comrades who had fairly numerous mental shackles during the previous period in contracting with individual households for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas must all the more personally "go down into the water," and use an attitude of hearty enthusiasm to solve problems. This is the only way in which they can help communes and brigades who are instituting contracts with individual households for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas, do a good job with this system of responsibility.

Since contracting with individual households for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas is a form of a system of responsibility whereby individual commune members bring into full play their independent action and initiative under the unified leadership of the collective economy, is in accordance with and is able to maintain the principle of collective economic leadership, and is able to make the most of individual commune member individual action and initiative, this system of responsibility can only steadily be consolidated and improved. Generally speaking, the problems requiring solution in contracting with individual households for guaranteed quotas principally include contracting for land and livestock care and use, protection and care of mountain forests, and withholdings for reserve funds, care of the dependents of martyred soldiers, the people guaranteed five forms of care and other hardship households, clarification of creditor's rights, creditor's responsibilities, and overspending, implementation of policies relating to planned births, signing of contract agreements, rights and duties of cadres and commune members etc. For some of these problems, clearcut policies have already been formulated, and among some of the masses some beneficial experiences' have been gained, or else there have been advanced experiences in other places. So long as each echelon of leadership proceeds from realities and in accordance with the party's policies, principles, and formulations, consults the experiences of other places, and organizes grassroots level cadres and commune members to use their heads and think of ways of doing things, these problems can be solved.

Luchun County's Experiences

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Fan Zhengbao [4636 2973 0202]: "Luchun County Organizes Cadres, Dividing Work and Assigning a Part to Each To Give Help Production Team by Production Team For Timely Handling of Problems That Cropped Up in 'Double Guarantees' On a Household Basis"]

[Text] The Luchun County CCP Committee has conscientiously solved problems that have cropped up in assigning land and draft oxen care and use in fixing production quotas on a household basis, and in contracting with individual households for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas, thereby steadily bettering the system of responsibility of "double guarantees" on a household basis for the promotion of production.

In Luchun County, 913 production teams have instituted a system of responsibility for production whereby either individual households guaranteed production or individual households guaranteed production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas. Because of lack of experience and a desire to succeed, attention was given only to getting underway, accurate guidance being lacking. So even though systems of responsibility have been established, work has not been solidly done; the foundation is not solid; and in some production teams incidents have cropped up in which individual commune members have fought over fields, have snatched away oxen and horses, and have privately sold collectively owned draft oxen. The County CCP Committee believes that the emergence of these problems constitutes an erroneous "reading of history" as in the assignment of land during the land reform period when people did not want to return land even when they had so many fields they could not farm them all while those with few fields did not have enough to farm. In the assignment of draft oxen in particular, in order to recompense those households with a large number of oxen at the time of joining the commune, after first "taking care" of them with one-third or

one-fourth of the oxen and assigning the remainder in accordance with regulations, some individual households ended up without oxen to plow their fields. The County CCP Committee then convened a meeting of cadres from the three levels [production team, production brigade, and commune] to study over and over again the Central Committee documents pertaining to strengthening and improving a system of responsibility for agricultural production, to improve mentality and obtain a unified perception, as well as to formulate specific means for a solution. It was decided that all communes and brigades in which contracting for fixed production quotas on a household basis had been done, or in which contracting with individual households for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas had been instituted, first of all, all land would be uniformly assigned by production teams to individual households under contract agreements. There would be no "land returned to families" who had owned the land before entering the commune as similar to what had been done following land reform. In cases where this had already been done, readjustments would have to be made, teams setting output for each and every plot and drawing up contracts in accordance with the manpower to work the land, with assignments being made to individual households taking into account whether the land was far away, close by, good or bad. Second was assignment to individual households of collectively owned draft oxen in accordance with how much land each individual household had contracted to farm, and combining nurture and use of the land. Taking back by private individuals of collectively owned draft oxen recompensed upon entering the commune or that had been newly developed after entering the commune would not be permitted. Private sale of collectively owned oxen and exchanges of oxen for horses would not be permitted either. Any such animals taken away would have to be returned, and the full value received for all animals sold would have to be returned. Third, in production teams where land and draft oxen had been well assigned, contract agreements would have to be signed. When fixed quotas on a household basis had been instituted, uniform distributions would continue to be made. Where contracting for guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas had been instituted, the reserve portion should be handed over in sufficient amount in accordance with the terms of the signed contracts.

After the cadre conference, the County CCP Committee assigned more than 300 cadre from the county, commune, and production brigades who were familiar with policies and understood how to set up systems of responsibility for production to organize work teams. Leadership comrades from the County CCP Committee led these teams in dividing work and assigning parts of it to teams and in training part members, cadres, work team heads, and activists in each commune, in the study of documents, summary of the lessons of experience, and in understanding the characteristics and methods of various kinds of systems of responsibility. With this as a foundation, the work teams went into each village to solve existing problems production team by production team. Now, 882 of the 913 production teams throughout the county that have instituted fixed quotas on a household basis and guaranteed fulfillment of production, state procurement, and reserve fund quotas have signed contract agreements. Gradual improvements in the system of responsibility whereby "double guarantees" are assigned on a household basis have settled people's minds and the enthusiasm for work of commune members has made an upsurge. The planting of spring-sown crops and summer production is being done solidly and actively.

Quota Contracting With Zhuang, Miao Nationalities

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Weng Wenliang [5040 2429 2733] and Lan Zhengyu [5695 2398 1342]: "Wenshan Autonomous Zhou Does A Solid Job of Cultivating Crops and Field Care; Signs Economic Contract Agreements and Eliminates Commune Member Fears of Troubles in the Rear"]

[Text] The Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Zhou has helped production teams and peasant households that have guaranteed reserve fund quotas on a household basis to sign economic contracts. As a result, the broad masses have eliminated their fears of troubles in the wake of a change in policies, and have actively done a good job of cultivation and field care. As of 18 June, the entire zhou had virtually completed its first weeding of dryland crops, and had weeded 736,000 mu more than the more than 290,000 mu weeded twice and three times as of the same period last year. Weeding of 388,000 mu of paddy rice has been done, 251,000 mu more than during the same period last year. The corn, rice, peanut, and sugarcane area that has been fertilized is 2.2 times the area fertilized as of the same period last year.

Last winter and this spring, a large number of production teams in Wenshan Autonomous Zhou instituted a system of responsibility for production whereby payment into a reserve fund was guaranteed on a household basis. However, quite a few commune members felt that no matter how fine this policy of getting enough to eat might be, it might not last very long. Some commune members feared that following increased output and increased earnings this year, their obligations to pay into the fund might increase. As a result, they clung to a mentality of planting season by season, and were unwilling to exert a lot of effort or spend much capital on contracted land. In light of this situation, the Wenshan Autonomous Zhou CCP Committee decided on a zhou-wide basis to sign economic contracts with production teams that had guaranteed payment into a reserve fund on a household basis, using these contracts as a means of assuring that there would be no change for a period of 3 years in withholdings to meet fund obligations, and that contracts for land, mountain forest, and such collectively owned means of production would remain unchanged for a fairly long period of time.

In order to do this work properly, ever since April the zhou has sent a total of somewhat more than 2,600 cadres to rural villages to publicize in one production team after another the pertinent documents of the Central Committee, while at the same time giving guidance to production teams and to commune members on the signing of contract agreements. Through the signing of contracts, they have helped production teams make equitable agreements about land, mountain forests, and large livestock animals, and they have implemented quotas on excess public grain, public accumulation funds, public benefit funds, and such reserve fund quotas. With regard to situations that arose previously in which collective property was privately divided, and such wrong methods as entering into contracts on the basis of land deeds, satisfactory initial arrangements have been made in accordance with policies. Following 3 months effort, more than 11,400 production teams throughout the zhou have signed contract agreements. This means 70.2 percent of production teams have contracted reserve fund quotas on a household basis. The remaining production teams are currently in process of entering into such agreements.

Once contracts have been settled, the people's minds are settled. Now, not only is the zeal for production of commune members rising higher and higher, but investment in production has also greatly increased. As of the end of May, 75,149 tons of chemical fertilizer had been sold in the Zhou, 14,434 tons more than in the record year of 1980. For a long time Funing County has been a poor county dependent on loans, and last year state rescue funds spent on its production teams amounted to 200,000 yuan. This year, though this county's sales of chemical fertilizer were greater than during the same period last year, the masses did not put out their hands for a cent from the state.

9432

CSO: 4007/552

BRIEFS

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION--By 20 June, Yunnan Province had transplanted flue-cured tobacco on some 888,000 mu, overfulfilling this year's quota for growing flue-cured tobacco by 4.5 percent. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 81]

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION CONFERENCE--The first Yunnan provincial conference on agricultural information work was held in Yuxi from 7 to 13 July. This conference was sponsored by the provincial agricultural department and attended by cadres of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities and some counties who were in charge of agricultural information work. The conference decided to set up agricultural information contact points and discussed the unified contents of agricultural information. The conference demanded that the understanding of the important significance of agricultural information be further deepened, the quality of agricultural information be improved, the sources of agricultural information be extensively opened up, contacts with units concerned like water conservancy departments, meteorological departments, statistics department and grain departments be strengthened, investigation and study be penetratingly conducted, agricultural information organs be perfected and the quality of agricultural information personnel be heightened. [HK180726 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 81]

CSO: 4007/560

ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

GRAIN SALES--After reaping a bumper harvest of summer grain, people in rural Zhejiang have been enthusiastically selling food grain to the state. By 10 August, 982.7 million jin of grain had already been sold to the state. This was 443 million jin more than the same period last year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 15 Aug 81]

CSO: 4007/558

PUBLICATIONS

II. PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'ZHIWU SHENGLI XUEBAO' NO 2, 1981

Shanghai ZHIWU SHENGLI XUEBAO [ACTA PHYTOPHYSIOLOGIA SINICA] in Chinese No 2,
May 81 inside back cover

- [Text] Studies on Qingfengmycin. VI. Submerged Fermentation of Qingfengmycin.....Wang Fude [3769 6534 1795], Lu Rongxin [0712 2837 2946] and Wei Zhongdi [7614 0022 5441], et al., all of the Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (96)
- Influence of Nitrogen Nutrition on the Physiological Properties of Azolla. I. The Effect of Nitrate Salt.....You Chongbiao [1429 1504 2626], Li Jingwei [6849 2529 0251] and Song Wei [1345 2607], all of the Institute for Application of Atomic Energy, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Liu Zhongzhu [0491 0022 2691], et al., all of the Institute of Soil and Fertilizer, Agricultural Academy of Fujian Province (104)
- The Influence of Carbon Sources on Formation and Growth of Root-tuber Callus of Sweet Potato (*Ipomoea batatas* L. Lam.)Lu Zhixiang [0712 5347 7449], Wang Mansi [3769 2581 4828] and Dong Jianguo [5516 1696 0948], all of the Plant Physiology and Biochemistry Group, Department of Biology, Nanjing University (111)
- Studies on Photosynthetic Characters of *Azolla*.....Shi Dingji [2457 1353 1015], Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences (120)
- Effects of Tween-80 Treatment of Stomatal Movement and Transpiration of Maize Seedlings.....Xu Xudan [6079 2485 0030] and Zhu Hansu [6175 3211 4790], both of the Henan Research Institute of Biology (127)
- Structure and Function of Chloroplast Membrane. VII. An Approach to Photosystem II Reaction Center Complexes on Wheat Thylakoid Membranes.....Hao Naibin [6787 6621 2430], Li Tongzhu [2621 2717 2691] and Lin Shiqing [2651 0013 7230], et al., all of the Laboratory of Photosynthesis, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences (133)

Inhibition of Export of Photosynthetes and Accumulation of Starch and Sucrose in Leaves.....Xia Shufang [1115 0647 5364], Yu Xinjian [2456 2450 1696] and Zhang Zhenqing [1728 2182 3237], all of the Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (142)

Studies on Nitrogen-fixing Effectiveness and Its Characteristics in Cowpea *Rhizobium* sp. Colony Types of Strain 330.....Wu Yongqiang [0702 3057 1730] and Huang Weinan [7806 4850 0589], both of the Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (150)

Nitrogen Fixation by Pure Culture of *Rhizobium* on Potato MediumHuang Weinan [7806 4850 0589], Tong Benxian [4547 2609 0103] and Liu Chengshen [0491 2110 2009], et al., all of the Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (159)

Observation of the Regenerated Plants from Somatic Tissues of Hybrid Rice in Paddy Fields.....Sun Zongxiu [1327 1350 0208], Zhao Chengzhang [6392 2052 4545] and Zheng Kangle [6774 1660 2867], et al., all of the Plant Physiology Group, Rice Institute, Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences (166)

Effects of Gibberellic Acid and Indole-3-Acetic Acid on Abscission and Cellulase Activity in Abscission Zone.....Zhang Ying-huang [1728 2503 3874], Chen Jingzhi [7115 2529 3112] and Wang Huaizhi [3769 2037 2535], et al., all of the Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (173)

Regulatory Effect of Urea on the Diterminal Oxidation of N-alkane with *Candida tropicalis* to Produce Dicarboxylic Acids. I. Inhibition and Repression.....Jiao Ruishen [3542 3843 6500], Shen Yongqiang [3088 3057 1730] and Lou Chunju [2869 4783 5648], et al., all of the Department of Microbiology, Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (182)

Regulation and Control of Function and Phase Transition in Membrane by Composition of Biomembrane Lipid. II. Effect of Membrane Composition on α -Ketoglutaric Oxidase Activity of Mitochondria from Rice Sprouts.....Wang Yuqi [3769 5148 0796] and Wang Hongchun [3769 3163 2504], both of the Environmental Physiology Group, Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (192)

Regulation of Nitrogenase Synthesis in Resting Cells of *Rhodospseudomonas capsulata*: Effect of Light.....He Yiqiu [6320 6654 4428], Chen Hancui [7115 3352 2088] and Song Hongyu [1345 7703 6657], all of the Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (201)

Clonal Propagation of Orchids by means of Tissue Culture.....
Wang Xiong [3769 3574], Chen Jichu [7115 1323 2806] and Liu
Guiyun [0491 2710 0061], all of the Shanghai Institute of
Plant Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Gu Meixian [7357
2734 0103] and Bao Cihua [0545 1964 5478], both of the Shanghai
Botanical Gardens

(207)

9717

CSO: 4007/509

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'XUMU SHOUYI XUEBAO' NO 2, 1981

Beijing XUMU SHOUYI XUEBAO [ACTA VETERINARIA ET ZOOTECHNICA SINICA] in Chinese
No 2, May 81 inside back cover

[Text] A Note on the Artificial Insemination of the Giant Panda.....Liu Wenxin [0491 4850 2450], Beijing Zoo (73)

Genetic and Heterotic Behaviors of Carcass Qualities and Visceral Characteristics of the Northeastern Indigenous and Landrace Breeds of Swine and Their Crosses. I. Carcass Qualities and Visceral Characteristics between the Northeastern and Landrace Breeds.....Xu Zhenying [6079 2182 5391] and Chen Runsheng [7115 3387 3932], both of the Northeastern Agricultural College; et al. (77)

Reproductive Pattern of the Bactrian Camel. Section 4. Parturition of the Camel.....Chen Beiheng [7115 0554 0077] and Kang Chenglun [1660 2110 0243], both of the Department of Veterinary Medicine, Gansu Agricultural University; et al. (85)

Studies of Some Economic Traits of Four Local Pig Breeds in Sichuan Province.....Duan Chengzhong [3008 6134 0022], Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science of Sichuan Province, Chengdu, China (91)

Live Vaccine against Swine Paratyphoid from the Attenuated Smooth Strain C500 of *Salmonella cholerae-suis*.....Fang Xiaowen [2075 2556 2429], Li Yanglong [2621 2254 7150] and Huang Changbing [7806 2490 3521], et al., all of the Control Institute of Veterinary Bioproducts and Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Agriculture (99)

Studies on the Quail-modified Fowl-pox Virus Vaccine.....Chicken Pox Vaccine Research Group*, Control Institute of Veterinary Bioproducts, Ministry of Agriculture (*Authors include Zhou Taichong [0719 3141 0394], Li Jigeng [2621 4949 1649] and Pan Baonian [3382 1405 1628], et al.) (107)

Modification of the Method of Cultivation of Lapinized Hog Cholera Vaccine Virus on Pig Kidney Cells in Rolling Bottles.....Sun Rong [1327 2837], Ling Qingxia [5677 7230 7209] and Zhai Zhonghe [5049 0022 0735], all of the Department of Biology, Beijing University; Chen Renzhong [7115 0117 6850], Fu Runzhen [0265 3387 3791] and Mo Sanqiu [5459 0005 3808], all of the Guangdong Factory of Veterinary Bioproducts and Pharmaceuticals (115)

Studies on Cross-reaction of Horses and Mules Infected with Pseudomonas pseudomallei and Pseudomonas mallei.....Lu Zhenchi [7120 2182 6282], Yuan Lunkang [5913 0243 1835] and Zhang Wodong [1728 2053 2639], et al., all of the Army Horse Health Institute, Guangzhou Military District (121)

Immunodiffusion Test for the Specific Diagnosis of Marek's Disease in Chickens. I. The Use of Marek's Disease Specific Antiserum.....Hu Xiangbi [5170 4382 3880], Xu Yiwei [1776 1355 3634] and Fu Dexia [0102 1795 7209], et al., all of the Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Harbin, China (129)

Studies on the "Sore Foot Disease" of Cattle.....Qin Cheng [4440 8508], Zhang Baixiang [1728 4102 4382] and Zhang Shixian [1728 1102 6343], et al., all of Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine; Wang Guangzhi [3769 1639 2535], Fu Zhiming [0102 3112 2494] and Wang Ruwan [3769 3067 1354], all of the Hanzhong Regional Station of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine (137)

9717
CSO: 4007/506

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'DONGWU XUEBAO' NO 2, 1981

Beijing DONGWU XUEBAO [ACTA ZOOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, Jun 81 p 106

[Text] Sino-Japanese Agreement on the Protection of Migratory Birds and Their Habitats..... (107)

Observations on the Distribution of Blood-forming Loci Throughout the Bone Marrow in Normal Dogs.....Chai Jianxin [5969 1696 2450], He Fusheng [0149 4395 3932], Cui Mingjiang [1508 2494 3068] and Li Jingde [2621 2529 1795], all of the Institute of Hematology, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (120)

Study on the Kinetics of Haemopoietic Cells--A Test for the Cell Cycle of Haemopoietic Tissue of Mice.....Gao Fengming [7559 7685 7686] and Zhao Naikun [6392 0035 0981], both of the Department of Biological Effects of Radiation, Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Ministry of Public Health, Beijing (124)

Haemopoietic Cell Cycle of Canine Bone Marrow and Neutrophil Released into Peripheral Blood.....Gao Fengming [7559 7685 7686], Zhao Naikun [6392 0035 0981], Jiang Hanying [5592 3211 5391] and Ge Shuqing [5504 3219 3237], all of the Department of Biological Effects of Radiation, Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Ministry of Public Health, Beijing (131)

Augmentation of Acupuncture Analgesia by Peptidase Inhibitor D-Phenylalanine in Rabbits.....Han Jisheng [7281 3444 3932], Zhang Yuanzhen [1728 1254 6297], Tang Jian [3282 0256] and Zhou Zhongfu [0719 0112 4395], all of the Acupuncture Anesthesia Research Group, Beijing Medical College (137)

The Depressor Responses and Mechanism of Cortical Stimulation in the Rabbit.....Huang Zhongsun [7806 0112 5549] and Jin Wenquan [6855 2429 3123], both of the Department of Physiology, Chongqing Medical College, Chongqing (146)

- Effects of ME-Quingestanol on the Antifertility of Rabbits
.....Yang Lizhen [2799 7787 3791], Institute of Physiology,
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai (152)
- Morphological Observations of Ookinete Formation in Rodent
Plasmodium (Plasmodium berghei yoelii) in vitro.....Gao
Xingzheng [7559 5281 2398] and Yuan Guoxuan [5913 0948 6693],
both of the Department of Parasitology, Beijing Medical
College (157)
- A New Method for the Preparation of Gel Sheets and Simple
Equipment for Vertical Slab Gel Electrophoresis.....Zhao
Huizhi [6392 1920 2535] and Lin Wanlu [2651 8001 4389], both
of the Institute of Biophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (161)
- Dicrocoeliid Trematodes (Family Dicrocoeliidae) from some
Birds of Guangdong and Yunnan Provinces, China.....Li Minmin
[2621 2404 2404] and Zhu Hua [4376 5478], both of the Institute
of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Gu Changdong [7357
2490 2767] and Qiu Zhaozhi [6726 0340 4363], both of the
Department of Biology, Nankai University, Tianjin (170)
- On Two New Subspecies of Sinopotamon yangtsekiense Bott,
1967.....Dai Aiyun [2071 1947 0061] and Chen Guoxiao [7115
0948 1321], both of the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy
of Sciences (178)
- On the Geographic Distribution of Rodents in Northern Xinjiang
.....Ma Yong [7456 0516], Institute of Zoology, Chinese
Academy of Sciences (187)
- Systematic Review of Chinese Sable, with the Description of a
New Subspecies.....Ma Yiqing [7456 6654 3237], Institute of
Natural Resources, Heilongjiang Province; Wu Jiayan [0702 1367
3508], Institute of Zoology, Shaanxi Province (195)
- Scientific Notes
- The Regularity of Fang Replacement in Elapidae and Viperidae
.....Wu Ruimin [0702 3843 2404], Biology Teaching and Research
Group, Fujian Medical University (197)
- Migration and Distribution of Periodic Wuchereria malayi in
the Jird, Meriones unguiculatus.....Zhu Suzhen [2612 4790
6297], Zhong Yongliang [6945 3057 5328] and Zhang Xuanming
[1728 6693 2494], et al., all of the Sichuan Parasitic
Disease Prevention and Treatment Institute (198)

Observation on Pathological Changes in the Lymphatic System
of Experimental Infected Birds with Periodic Form of Wuchereria
malayi.....Zhong Yongliang [6945 3057 5328], Zhu Suzhen [2612
4790 6297] and Zhang Xuanming [1728 6693 2494], et al., all of
the Sichuan Parasitic Disease Prevention and Treatment
Institute (199)

A Large Flock of White Cranes (Grus leucogeranus) Wintering
in China.....Zhou Fuzhang [0719 4395 3864], Ding Wenning
[0002 2429 1380] and Wang Ziyu [3769 1311 3768], all of the
Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (179)

New Records of Bothid Fish from China.....Li Sizhong [2621
1835 1813] and Wang Huimin [3769 1920 3046], both of the
Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (201)

9717
CS0: 4008/404

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'ZHONGGUO XUMU ZAZHI' NO 3, 1981

Tianjin ZHONGGUO XUMU ZAZHI [CHINESE JOURNAL OF ANIMAL SCIENCE] in Chinese No 3,
5 Jun 81 inside back cover

- [Text] The Need of Metabolic Energy for Growing and Finish-
ing Pigs.....Yang Shixing [2799 6108 5281], He Zhendong
[0149 2182 2639] and Tang Zhenyu [3282 2182 3768], et al.,
all of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Gansu Agricultural
University (1)
- Analysis of Estimated Quantitative Characteristics of
Beijing Black and White Dairy Cattle.....Zhang Bin [1728
2430], Gu Yanyu [7357 3601 1938], Xu Huiru [1776 1979 1172],
et al., all of the Beijing Dairy Research Institute (4)
- The Effect on Feed Converting Rate and Digestibility of
Fattening Pigs with Different Crude Fiber Levels.....Zhu
Wanzhen [2612 1238 6297] and Qiu Zhihua [8002 6347 5478],
et al., all of the South China Agricultural College (7)
- The Trace Mineral Contents in the Milk of Beijing Black and
White Dairy Cattle.....Wen Jie [2429 2638] and Geng Tieshan
[5105 6993 1472], both of the Beijing Environmental Protec-
tion Research Institute; Jin Jiushan [6855 0036 0810],
Beijing Agricultural University (10)
- Test of Inseminating Sows with Low Dosage of Semen.....
Hu Daocheng, et al. (11)
- Test of Cock Semen Preservation.....Chen Shuqin [7115 3219
0530], Shan Chonghao [0830 1504 3185], Tao Caimei [7118 2088
5019], et al., all of the Department of Animal Husbandry,
Beijing Agricultural University (12)
- A Preliminary Study on the Types of Sichuan Native Pig
Breeds and Their Principal Characteristics.....Long Tianhou
[7893 1131 0624] and Duan Chengzhong [3008 6134 0022], both
of the Sichuan Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine
Research Institute (14)

- The Selection Method of the Ningxia Black Pig.....Wang Bailing [3769 2672 3781], Department of Animal Husbandry, Ningxia Agricultural Reclamation Research Institute (18)
- Test on Eradicating the *Oxytropis glabra* Dc. with 2.4 DWang Chongying [3769 6850 5391], Shaanxi Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine Station (20)
- The Effect on Egg Hatchability of a Breeding Hen Fed with Different Vitamin Feeds.....Ge Hongming (22)
- Study on the Performance of *Camelus bactrinus* (1) (2)..... Zhang Peiye [1728 1014 2814], Nei Monggol Academy of Animal Husbandry; et al. (23)
- Analysis of High Yielding Dairy Cows with over 10,000 kg Milk per Lactation.....Gu Yanyu [7357 3601 1938], Beijing Dairy Research Institute (25)
- Test of Estrus Synchronization of the Water Buffalo with Prostaglandin (ICI81008).....Huang Linqi, et al. (27)
- Feeding Experiment of Nutrient Requirements of Pigs of Shaoqing District.....Li Zhi (30)
- Lecture Course: "All In and All Out" System and Preventing Chicken Diseases in Intensive Feeding.....Ai Wensen [5337 2429 2773], Department of Animal Husbandry, Beijing Agricultural University (33)
- The Occurrence of Hoof Deformation and Its Effect on Production in Beijing Black and White Dairy Cattle..... Xiao Dinghan (35)
- Study on the Growing and Fattening of the Meat Pig..... Zhang Yangzheng [1728 2254 6927], Yang Wenhui [2799 2429 1920] and Ma Guishan [7456 6311 0810], et al., all of the Liuzhou Agricultural School, Guangxi (39)

9717

CS0: 4007/505

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'QIXIANG' NO 6, 1981

Beijing QIXIANG [METEOROLOGICAL MONTHLY] in Chinese No 6, 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Main Contents

The Persistent Heavy Rain during 12-25 August 1980 in Shanghai.....Qian Ziqiang [6929 5261 1730], Shanghai Central Meteorological Observatory (2)

Lag Correlations in Summer Wetness/Dryness ForecastingXiang Yuanzhen [0686 0337 3791], Jiangsu Meteorological Observatory (4)

Objective Determination of the Points of Reversal in the Weather and Meteorological Element Sequences.....Chen Guofan [7115 0948 5400], Huang Wenjie [7806 2429 2638] and Li Ruiyun [2621 3843 5366], all of the Weather and Climatology Research Institute, Institute of Meteorological Sciences (7)

Discussions

Ascertaining the Plum Rain [Meiyu] Periods by Viewing the Situation as a Whole.....Li Xiaoquan [2621 1420 3123], Central Meteorological Observatory (9)

Ascertaining the Plum Rain [Meiyu] Periods from the Movement of the Static Energy "Front".....Fu Changfeng [4569 7022 6912], Henan Meteorological Sciences Research Institute (10)

Discussions and Contentions

Rainfall Fluctuation over the Sanjiang Plain in Relation to the Atmospheric Circulation.....Tian Zhaoxiang [3944 0340 4382], Li Guiyou [2621 6311 0645] and Peng Xiaoxia [1756 1420 1499], all of the Heilongjiang Bureau of Meteorology (13)

Research Notes

- Some Problems of Weather Forecasting at County Meteorological Stations (III).....Peng Guangyi and Yin Xianxi (18)
- Method of Forecasting the Mature Period of Wheat, Barley and Hull-less Barley.....Jiang Delong [5592 1795 7127] and Chen Chungun [7115 2504 2704], both of the Shanghai Meteorological Sciences Research Institute (23)
- Local Weather and Climate
- Cumulonimbus over Qinghai-Xizang Plateau.....Wu Hexuan [0702 7729 6513], Qinghai Meteorological Bureau (28)
- A Course of Lectures on Medium-range Forecasting (II)
- Graphs and Charts for Medium-range Forecasting.....Yu Heshu (39)
- Basic Knowledge of Clouds
- Cloud Detection by Radar.....Ge Runsheng (42)
- Monthly Weather
- March 1981--Drought in the North and Protracted Wet Weather in the South.....Li Yanxiang and Fan Yongxiang (45)

9717
CS0: 4007/517

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